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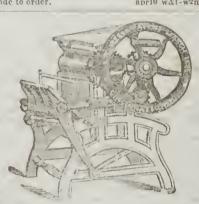
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# LATE SPEECH OF Hon. W. L. YANCEY.

AT COOPER'S INSTITUTE, NEW YORK, Relations of the North and the South.

[From the New York Herald.]

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was filled last evening with nn immense audience, assembled to hear an address from Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, of Alabama. About eight o'clock a gentleman came forward on the platform and called for three cheers for the son of the sunny South-nationality and Democracy blemled in one-our friend, Wm. L. Yancey, of Alabama. The audience responded with vociferous cheers.

Mr. Gustavns W. Smith then came forward and said that the national Democracy of the city and to address them. Mr. Yancey had accepted, and had named the carliest time consistent with his previous engagements, and was now here to-night. in compliance with the invitation of the committee, to address the assembled citizens of New York, and, through the telegraphic wires, the whole people of this great confederacy. Mr. Yancey had been requested to speak on the political issues of the present canvass. That the meeting might proceed in order, the speaker nominated the Hon. Judge Jas. Green, of New York, as chairman.

The nomination was ratified by acclamation, and Mr. Green took the chair.

LETTER FROM JAMES T. BRAUV. The following letter from Mr. James T. Brady was read unid various demonstrations:

NEW YORK, Oct. 9, 1860.

DEAR Sin: It would give me very great pleasure to attend the meeting of the Breckinridge and Lane party, to be held at the Cooper Institute to-morrow night, but I cannot do so, as I am to speak at West Troy in the evening, in support of our principles and the Union of our States. I regret that I cannot hear Mr. Yuney, whose elequence has won him a reputation as extensive as our territory, and whose views on the important questions now agitating our country will be delivered in the attractive and toreible manner by which his oratory is distinguished. I am sure that our people will turn out in great numbers to receive him, and will give him the hearty and enthusinstic welcome which a stranger of merit is sure to obtain in the city of New York. NEW YORK, Oct. 9, 1860.

State who adhere To the gallant men of our noble State who adhere To the gallant men of our noble State who addrer courageously to our cause, I promise the exertion of all the capacity I possess to insure our principles and candidates an ardent and effective support.

Yours, very truly,

JAS, T. BRADY.

Mr. Yancey was then led forward and introduced to the meeting. He was greeted with strations, but they were promitly suppressed.

STEECH OF WM. L. YANCEY. that an Alabamian may yet speak to the citizens of New York in the language of fellowship. I trust that the honr is not yet arrived in which, when an Alabamian speaks to his brothers of the city and State of New York as brothers, it will stand by that Constitution, or else they will be rebe a subject of jeering and of hissing. We ought to be brothers, if we are not. There ought to be a brotherhood of citizenship throughout this vast country which would knit together

Our fathers were not only slave owners, but they strong that the lanatics of the whole world could not burst them. ["Good!" Loud cheers.] I am not unaware, gentlemen, of the delicate position which a speaker from the fir South occurrence of the constitution were drawing it up, Virginia desired to get and of slavery, but Massachusetts and several other States desired that it should be carried on pies who, in this hour of an excited political can-vass, undertakes to speak in one of the North-ern States, words of truth and of justice for his section. [Cheers.] But I helieve, my coun-vision that the slave statute should not be abrotrymen, that truth and frankness at all times will win their way to hearts that are swayed by truth, by generosity, and by justice. [Applanse.] I do not disgnise from you—I would but those relating to the slaves could be amended, not have it otherwise—that I speak to you here to night as a Southern man. I speak to you here slave traffic were so strengous in favor of it, that to night for the home that I love better than any other home, for the State that I love better than that the clause relating thereto shall not be any other state, for the section that I love better than any other section—[cheers]—my own. And surely it may not be amiss to speak these words tal provision made by our fathers, one with the in this spirit to a brave people who love their own other, that it should not be altered nor amended liomes and their own State, and their own section, better than they do others. Hut I trust they have—and I desire to night to inculcate in their pears that there is such little agreement between bosoms that they shall have—a respect, and lova'ty, and an allegiance, to the common law and lond that bind us together in one I'nion. [Ap. fathers provided for the increase of this institu-plause, and cries of "Good."] I feel, too, the lifficulty of addressing a popular audience in this canvass in any other strains than as the advocate of the election of Breckinridge and Lane, whose friend I am. [Cheers.] But, my countrymen, events have happened—the wires are bringing the news to us now that the great State of Pennsylvania, to which good and conservative the descendants of these slaves who are now men have looked for safety in this canvass, has scattered through the Southern States. given way, and is about to east its vote for a sectional candidate, on u sectional issue—a candistitution, whom Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln date all of whose sentiments are at war with the Constitution of our country. [Cries of "That's so."] I therefore feel it my duty to-night to try above any party aspects of these questions These aspects, great and interesting as they at all times are, sink into insignificance beside that other question that has arisen vesterday and to-day, if ot exist before-our loyalty to an endangered Constitution and an endangered Union un-der the Constitution. [Cheers.] Therefore, passing aside the mere claims of men, passing aside these mere questions of party politics, and enthese mere questions of party polities, and endeavoring to rise to the dignity of this great question of the United States is inspired with some tion-the safety of the country under the Constitution-I address you to-night in behalf of that union of good men which was inaugurated here in the city of New York, and whose influence will, I trust, extend wide over this vast State, till it produces a conservative majority in favor of of the North, and that, as a consequence, they the Constitution and the Union. [Cheers.]

groat issue, I shall necessarily have to deal with to deal with her position in this Union, past, 1 resent, and prospective. I shall necessarily have to deal with her relations to the constitution and the Union, and her relations and connections with you in this section of the country. It is another and made it incumbent on the States that the nistake that is made by some men—good men, doubtless, indulge in it, but it is no less a mistake-that the South, on the great issues that divide the North and South, has been an aggresaive South. Far, very far, from it. The readings of history, the teachings of your own nge, and your own experience, all disprove it. South asks nothing of this government but sim ple protection from wrong. [Cheers.] She claims, and she must have it, and (with much emphasis) she will have it. [Tunultuous cheering.] She holding must have, and she will have, a recognized equal-ulation. of the constitution. We know no other. Con- possessing these slaves. But then they were orvince us, as very possibly it might be done, and reconstitution direct taxation is to be imposed in lam vety far from thinking it cannot be done—

or the constitution. We know no other. Constitution direct taxation, and under the been asked for your iron manufactures? How often has protection white lahor, striking off when it pleases for better been asked for your iron manufactures? And wages or forcing the community to give better

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN, that we can be a more prosperous people ontside of the Uniod mul bif the constitution, and the South the Union and of the constitution, and the Southern mind will reject it. The South is loyal tu compact which her fathers made with fathers, and that compact she means to defend against all comers, whether in a majority or a minority. [Tunnultnous cheers.] She claims only equality within the Union, not asking of this government one single act that will aggress on any right that you have. Ready at all times now, as she has been in the past—and it is a part of her glory to refer to it—to defend your rights when assailed, whether from abroad or from with in, the South has occupied in this canvass and in times past, on all issues affecting her peculiar institution—slavery—a defensive position. Never has she been aggressive. I defy the astutest de-claimer of those who attack her to point to one istorical act of legislation which sh that is aggressive on the rights of this favored section. [Cheers ] It is quite common here to say that the South was aggressive in repealing the Missouri compromise. It was my lot to be in the public councils when that compromise was pro-posed three different times by Southern men, to county of New York had, through its authorized agent, invited the Hon. Wm. L. Yaneey, of Ala.,

Three different times was that compromise proposed by Southern men.

[Here there was some demonstrations of hosility among the audience. There were cries of "Put him but; he's a disorganizer."]

Mr. Yancy sail—No, let him alone. Gentle-

He then proceeded. Three different times did

thern men propose this compromise, and three different times, while I was in the councils of the country, did Northern men vote it down. Up to the final admission of Oregon, in 1748, was that compromise proposed again and again, and again and again was it rejected by the House and by Northern men. They claimed the Wilmot provi-so to be the law applicable to the Territory. They claimed that they should have all. The ith, while recognizing the injustice done her under the Missonri Compromise, was willing to stand by and adhere to the idea which appeared to be the settled policy of the country. The convention which was thought to be a convention of ultra men—the Nashville Convention—proposed again the Missonri Comprouse as the measure by which the South would stand. But finding that this compromise repeatedly proposed by her was rejected by those who had the control of legislation in one of the branches of the government, the South threw herself on her constitutional position in the government, on the principles of the Constitution which made them equal in the Territories; she demanded an equal showing in the Territories, and she never demanded more. [Ap-I am sirre that our people will turn out in great numbers to receive him, and will give him the hearty and enthusinstic welcome which a stranger of merit is sure to obtain in the city of New York.

Permit me, as I am thus called upon to commonicate through you with the meeting of our friends, to say that, in common with all of them, I am, as always have been, ready to adopt any honorable course to insure Mr. Lincoln's defeat in this State, but not on condition of surrendering or qualifying any part of our platform, or abandoning our State organization. I neither desired nor expected to be nominated as Governor by the national Democracy, but I will cheerfully abide the fortune of the canvass, whatever its issue may be. If our ticket received a vote not greater in number than that of the num who signed the Decharation of American I nion, I was thus supported as more worthy my admiration than the most powerful host ever assembled to advocate mere expediency, or gather up the spoils of wice to we surght only for its own sake. But even if I were influenced in my personal course by mere suzgestions of policy, it would not differ from what it now is store to ne it is a most obvious certainty that Mr. Douglas and his incoherent notions about shorey in the Territories will, at the close of this canvass, be obsolete, and that there can be no national Democratic party in this country hereafter which does not approve and advocate the doctrines promulgated in our platform.

To the gallant men of our noble State who adhere plause.] It does not lie in the mouth of men who propose to take all of the Territories, and to exclude the owners of 4,000,000 of slaves from sacrifice of life, courage, and personal welfure. We have received this system of labor as an inheritance from those men who, after the Declaration of Independence, wrote the Constitution. Now, in that instrument provision was made not anly for the increase, but for the safety and pro tection of the slaves as property. But at this day duced to the meeting. He was greeted with loud and long continued cheering. There were er law, that there is no irrepressible conflict in some slight hisses and other unfriendly demon- the Constitution between free labor and slave labor, and that that conflict must go on until South crn institutions and Southern citizens are all destroyed. Gentlemen, there is an irrepressible Mr. Yancey proceeded to address the meeting. conflict between that gentleman and his policy He said: Fellow-citizens of New York, I trust and the writings of our fathers and the compact that an Alabamian may yet speak to the citizens which they left us. [Applause] In that irreof New York in the language of fellowship. I pressible conflict all those good men who love the

until 180s. How does that stand with the doethe two things, that the constitution knocks the irrepressible conflict on the head. That our with the 400,000 slaves which existed at the commencement of the Revolution, but demanded that that number should be increased by importation until the year 1805, and in that year no less than 100,000 were imported into the propose to take away from us by infamous legis lation. [Applause,] Now, gentlemen, what our fathers deemed a thing so sacred that they demanded a constitutional guarantee for its in-crease, continuance, and protection as property, should certainly be no less so to their sons, and they, therefore, hold that they shall not be roh bed of their slaves under any form of law. [Applause.] Not only did our fathers provide for the increase of this species of property, but for its safety against nttacks which are made upon it to thing almost Divine. Those great men who framed it for the common good seemed to have known what would be the ultimate fate of the negroes in the North; they seemed to have foreseen that they would die out in the cobler States would seek to locate themselves in the more ge In speaking, my countrymen, in behalf of this nial regions of the South. Such has been the my section. I shall necessarily have that there would always be men along the bor ers and near the Southern States seeking to mislead the slaves; and therefore they took the pre should aid in the execution of the laws, and that they should cause all e-caping slaves to be surrendered. Therefore, while there were provisions for the increase and spread of the institution, its

Now, the law is given to government for carrying out its great mission, the protection of life liberty, and property. Our fathers increased the power of protection, and this was done by the constitution. It was further given to the slave holding States for three fifths of their slave pop Although the slaves are not citizen Union, or she will take it out of it. under the form of our government, yet our fathers We desire, my countrymen, the Union had a three fifths representation by virtue of their

at such when the government chaoses to derive a revenue from it. Under this compact the South has existed and prospered, and you in the North, in conjunction with the South, have derived much been said that the South is not prosperous owing to this institution, and they undertake to compare to this institution, and they undertake to compare the North and South in a very invitious manner. the North and South in a very invidious manner. great manhood. [Applause.] When the revolution commenced the South possessed a population of \$12,000 whites and \$450,000 shaves. The North, on the other hand, had \$1,900,000 whites and tariff of from twenty to thirty per cent. on your 47,000 slaves, making in the aggregate about a cotton and iron manufactures. To be sure we half a million of slaves between the two sections. Ilow is it now? According to the best statistical a premium to your labor, and consequently the statements, taken from ollicial sources, there are labor of the North, that I have been comparing statements, taken from ollicial sources, there are now in the Northern States eighteen millions of whites, and in the South eight millions of whites and four millions of blacks. Now this will show that population in the North and South has kept pace very well together. In fact, the North has not quito come up to the Southern ratio in the increase of population; and this, notwithstunding the great advantages in this respect which you have had from four millions of foreigners—a benefit which does not extend to the South. The natural increase of the South surpasses the natural increase of the South surpasses the natural increase of the South surpasses the natural services of the south surpasses the natural increase of the South surpasses the natural services of the south surpasses the natural increase of the South surpasses the natural services of the south surpasses the services of the south surpasses services of the south surpasses the services of the south surpasses the services of the south surpasses the services of the south natural increase of the South surpasses the natural increase of the North, and it is remarkable noderstanding now. We have come somewhat that the natural increase of the slaves is equal to their masters, considering that they are in a sick-ly country, exposed to the noonday heat of a merly. You can compete much easier with forthe exemption from real manual labor. Yet the black population, notwithstanding all the difficulties under which they labor, and which are inci-dent to their condition, have kept pace with those who are in happier circumstances of life. It proves that our institution is well calculated to inprove their condition. They are not treated with erucity nor tyranny as a general thing, ulthough in all communities there will be found hard men. I have no doubt it is so in New York, hut not greater than it is in the South, though t an equal extent. Now, these facts about the census cannot be denied. Figures, they say, when properly arranged and calculated, do not lie. although I believe they can very often be located in such a manner as to tell very big lies. [Laughter.] Look, then, at our industry, and it will

North, have not been wasting the time that God has given them. Look at the exports of 1848 and 1849. There has been a large amount of surplus production from the two sections, which ity of property, it will not be uninteresting to inquire how much has come from the greatly des-pised Sonthern section, where it is said that labor meets with no reward, and that everything is de-moralized with the white and black man. What is it? Let the agitators and political speculators look at the actual figures. The North exported \$5,281,000 exclusively, with produce amounting to \$650,000,000, and \$150,000 in iee. There was exported in that year \$54,117,000 of mixed productions common to both sections of the country, as to North Carellin, Transport as to North Carolina, Tennescee, Mississippi, and Illinois, Ohio and other States. Now, it is deemed a fair calculation that the North has one third of that. The whole product then is \$188,692,000; of this the following is the proportion of the articles exported:—Cotton, \$161,434,000; to-bacco, \$21,074,000; rosin and tarpen inc, \$4,554,000; rice, \$2,207,000; tar and pitch, \$141,000; brown sugar, \$96,000; mola ses, \$5,000; hemp. \$3,000. [A voice—'Henp is stil growing, I hope.'] A gentleman says he hopes that hemp How utterly about 10 any unn who knows is still growing. I am glad that hemp yet grows, thing of our climate, of our system of labor and I am only sorry that there is not much more; of the necessities of the cotton product.

South exported, produced much more than the North ean make, exclusive of the specie which she can gather from California.

This, then, proves that this institution is valuational and applicated.

Who are satisfied with their condition, love their masters, contribute to the wealth of the world, North ean make, exclusive of the specie which and are the best population under the sun, if these she can gather from California.

[Great laughter and applicate.] Bilious fever and con-The prosperity which we have derived from the where heat and moisture prevails; and great heat gradual and proper working of this institution is and moisture are necessary to the cult and moisture are the diseases which heat taleut for business, your sagacity, your thrift, and moisture generate do not affect the black your economy, your hardihood in the pursuits of life, all entitle you to what you make off this ed. He is fitted for such a climate. Hard labur wealth of the Southern States. You live here in and the privations incident thereto do not destroy a colder climate than we do. Your nerves are the negro. Of course, they are under the com braced stronger than our own. The white man mand of a master, who gives them their food and can endure more here than in the South. This is their clothing, and from the natural selfishness a laboring community—a vast working community. The merchant millionaire in his countingroom works as hard as his clerk to whom he gives a salary of \$1,500 a year. The mechanic, the with all that the census shows that these people artisan, the agriculturist, all labor, and they make increase as fast as the whites. Take their rate of money by it. Money is made at the South by increase since the revolutionary war and compare taking our produce and earrying it from our parts to your own, and by earrying it abroad. You are the interchangers of the produce; you are the factors of the world. Commerce has its seat here in this grand, magnificent, large headed and passed over a road leading to Tuscaloosa, in Ala large-hearted city of New York. It takes the bama, called the Old Line Creek road. It is a leve products of the country and distributes two-cotton region. When I went to Alabama, in 1836, Applause.] The probably, through this port. [Applause.] The prosperity of the whole country depends on the advancement of New York. [Applause.] Now, then, look at your coasting trade. Look at it, and you will find that it is a most gratifying spectacle. Then see what are The South asks the demands of the South. nothing from you here but that you will not allow mention this to show you the nature of the South mybody to steal away her negroes. and applause. | Enlarge your jails and penitenforce, and keep the irrepressible conflict fellows force, and keep the irrepressible conflict fellows even admitting that the white man can staud it, he cannot make a cotton erop. It is plunted about the 1st of April—the last week in March and the first week or ten days of April—and from that time till the erop is gathered—which is not become a fair crop lating theorists do not have. [Applause.] Now, I say that we ask nothing else. When has the South come and asked you to protect her cotton?

England, with all her acknowledged power in the world, is seeking a spot in which to make cotton-and aggression probably for the very purpose of conquering nation after artion, whose fertile soil and climate are fitted for trying the experiment. England, afternil efforts, has raised cotton at a cost of fifty cents a pound, which she has sold in the market in competition with American cotton at ten to fifteen cents n pound. ask no premium against competition with the cultivation of tobacco and rice. The peculiar pro-1 during the whole season? Look at your strikes, ducts of Southern labor defy the competition of What do you think the effect of one like that ducts of Southern labor defy the competition of the civilized world. The South in that respect is independent of the world. [Applause.] Now, how is it with you? I know you will bear with me when, in a friendly way, I undertake to trace the history of legislation as regards Northern latter than in England and all the civilized world, the history of legislation as regards Northern latter to the word; possibly a revolution in England and all the civilized world, the history of legislation as regards Northern latter to the want of this cotton. [Applause.] me when, in a friendly way, I undernage to the history of legislation as regards Northern labor. How often has New Eugland beseeched owing to the want of this cotton. [Applause.] Therefore, I say, in view of the independence of the cotton and the cotton of the Congress to give protection to her cotton and woolen manufactures? How often has protection white labor, striking off when it pleases for better

the proportion of three fifths of the population. Itere, then, is the constitutional increase of the Philadelphia, have got protection to your shipping institution of slavery; also the safety guaranteed to it under the provisions of the lugitive slave act. kee skipper, because our coasting laws protect I do not desire to make any such invidious comparisons. I rejoice in the prosperity of this section. I rejoice that the North is a great, a prosperous, an intelligent, and n happy people. Also that my section are not behindland in any of those that my section are not behindland in any of those in a nation which make up a true and with you, owing to your laws. Now, we got no

eign industry than formerly, and by and by, perhaps, you will be able to throw it off in the coastwise trade. Ilnt the fact remains that your Northern labor demands and receives a premium from the government, and that Southern labor receives none; and yet it outstrips the labor of the North in a fair contest. [Applause.] this protection is very valuable to you, and it is also valuable to us. It is valuable to the whole purpose of inducing in your minds any fear. Let on that level in which your lovalty can only be measured by the amount of money you make out of this government. [Laughter and applause.] Now if this is the result, then comes up another question. This mutual interchange of commodities throughout our vast country—the gold of California, the grain of the West, the manufactures, the commerce—what more? What a sound favorably compare with yours, although you in the North are peculiarly an industrious people.

But the men of the South, like those of the magnificent basis is presented in these States for

we did not require for our own uses, but export-ed to foreign countries, and it is well known that out justice to each section with an equal handa nation is generally judged by the quantity of not raising up this section at the expense of any surplus products which it exports to other parts others-knowing no section, but dealing with from the whole country products to the value of \$335,894,000; fifty-seven millions of which were in specie, leaving, as the result of produce and actual labor, the sum of \$278,894,000 for the year ending June, 1859. Now, of this vast quantities of the same of \$278,894,000 for the year ending June, 1859. Now, of this vast quantities of the same of \$278,894,000 for the year ending June, 1859. Now, of this vast quantities of the same of your people, that this great institution, in itself worth \$2,8(0),000—worth incalculably more than that when all its social relations which are interwoven with it, and which must go down if that institution is destroyed—this cry of the assailant of this great and valuable institution, now pre

I ask you, gentlemen of New York, and of

sents an issue.

this northern section. I ask you, an integral portion of the eighteen millions that has been held up in terrorem by one unwise braggart son of your section as able to conquer eight inillion. [Sensation.] I ask you, my countrymen, what benefit will it be to you to have all this vast in-dustrial nul social relation of the South destroyed? [Applanse.] But it is not to be destroyed. It is said that cotton, which is so valuable, which builds up the South and the North, which keeps the world agoing, out of which nationalities make their profit, derive their comfort—that this incomparable article can be raised by white labor How utterly ubstred to any upon who knows any thing of our elimate, of our system of labor, and of it. [Loud laughter and applause.] What is have a temperature in the summer ranging in the the result of these ligures? They show that the open air from one hundred and ten to one hundred and ten to one hundred and ten to one hundred and thirty degrees Fahrenheit. No white 500,000, and that the North exported only about sixty-one they do not. The owners of the slaves seek your millions of dollars, exclusive of the amount of genial elime. They fill all your watering-places; specie shipped from California, which add about they fill the hotels of this vast metropolis; they one hundred and ten or one hundred and twelve travel all over your rivers and lakes, and stop at millions, and the exportations of the South are, I all your places of resort, seeking not for recreaspeculators, and others would do well to think of hazards of life that are incurred in the hot Souththis, and it would be right for these philosophers ern elimate in the summer months. And how do to study the figures before they umlertake to the overseers avoid these things? They protect abuse my section of the Union. In the present the overseers avoid these times: They protect abuse my section of the Union. In the present themselves with all the care that a man can who year the result is much larger in favor of the does not labor. They often go to the field with South, as the cotton crop is increased to \$195, output the solution of the umbrellas over their heads, or seek the shade of a 000,000. It will be found that it is not an isolated instance in which it happens to be so, but the broiling sun without a leat or anything to proin fact it is less than the present year, when the 'teet their heads. Why, the negro can almost, like cotton crop was larger than the year before. No the eagle, look at the sun with the eye. [Laughmatter how these things may vary, the result will ter and applance.] These glorious sons of toil, show that the tobacco, rice, and cotton of the who are satisfied with their condition, love their

> which is common to all men, they are occasionally kept at work longer than they ought to he. not pretend to deny these things. This shows that the climate is fitted to them and they to the climate. Not so with the white race.
> I have lived at the South. Several years ago I cotton region. When I went to Alabama, in 1836, what do you think that was called? It was called the Widow's road. There was not a male head of a family living there. The women lived there be eause they were not exposed to the noon day'a sun nor the night air. Heing engaged in he hold duties, they escaped the mortality that car ern climate. of the sun without great danger, and we have to take great care of ourselves. The white man

fore the 1st of January, if there is a fair crop-there is not one week of intermission-not one

week that the laborer can be spared without dan ger and loss. Continuous labor is absolutely ne eessary for the safety and preservation of that plant all through the heat of summer. The cultivation of cotton is remarkable. I have seen a field of five or six hundred aeres in some of ou fine cotton growing counties in which there was not a spear of grass to he seen. The cultivation requires more care and attention than any of voer garden products, and demands regular, white labor is not continuous and persistent

does not choose to devote her labor to these things. She is willing to raise what she can and sell it at a fair price, and then togo to you and buy that which you can raise cheaper than herself. They spend in the Northern States on an average ten dollars for every negro per annum, which would be \$40,000,000. And these forty millions of dollars Mr. Seward sneers at, and thinks it folly to regard the trade as an important one. He would not legislate of course in relation to it, and Lincoln, I presume, would never think of making it a material subject of consideration in the way of legislation. They want to carry out their peculiar theoretical views in relation to religion and morals. [Laughter.] Well, I hope, ligion and morals. [Laughter.] Well, I hope, gentlemen, as you are said to be a very conscien gentlemen, as you are said to be a very conscient cious people, descended from the Puritans and also the Dutch—[hughter]—who are a conscientious people—I hope that you will entrust the legislation upon morals and religion to the great Ruler of the universe, and won't let Lincoln and Sewwalth wrested from her—her lields burned up—ard have anything to do with it. [Great laughard have anything to do with it. [Great laughter.] Now, those geutlemen who are disposed to legislate for material interests are not going of course to consider this institution as one of that class, no matter how much you suffer. They scoff at the merchants of New York who talk about to sit at the feet of philosophers who will trach

were a white man.

[Laughter.]
Mr. Yardev—Then I recover him, because the constitution says he shall be delivered up. [Great this great channe of destruction and desolation, cheering.] Gentlemen, the negro has got legs, will effect you as well as us. You may master you may be certain, and when any of those specu us you may outvote us, and tako away from us lating philosophers go down South they make our societ relations, and leave us dessolate, but him think he is one of the worst used people in the world, and perhaps he runs away, and after very means you emply to vanquish us. Turn being half starved in the briars and brambles he comes home hungry and ragged, and is glad to go frame to on the rights of property and the sacred to work again. [Laughter] Running away negroes is a common thing. Now we have horses that run away. [Laughter.] Does that deprive them of being property? If any man takes a have a society that needs to be actuated by loyalrunaway horse and appropriates him, the law calls ty to law—that needs to be imbaed with theft. So with a negro. New I wish you to the fundamental principles of government enforce that law when my negro runs away. [Applianse.] Now I say this institution is assailed, and I will give you a Southern man's view of the working machines. But, allow the elements of position which we, as defendants, occupy, and the position in which our assailants stand, as we con-

There is an area of territory belonging to the you. [Applause.]
nited States large enough to form twenty States But I have said that the South would not sub-South is to have no share whatever in settling it with its property. The South wants the advantage of n community of young and Sister States around her to sustain her against the conflict of secwords, if there are to be no more slave States, the general prosperity are to be curtailed in precisely that proportion. [Applause.] 1 will consider the question hereatter of what the teachings of the tathers is upon this question. I am now making a statement of what I consider to be the point of assault which the South is undergning. Again, they say that the slave trade between the States shall be abolished; that they have a right to do so under the constitution. Now, that slave trade between the States is incident to its life and prosperity. Confine a man to one spot and say you must make a show right here, and nowhere else, and would that man prosper and thrive and be a benefit to the community and himsell? You know it is not so. Trade should be allowed to seek its own mart and level Otherwise you are interfering uuconstitutionally and improperly, and pursuing a bad policy in regard to trade. It neeks to be en-The great idea of the world at this time is for free trade. Now take away the right to sellour slaves, and you destroy the val ue of our property to that extent. It is so in regard to any property. Again, they endeavor to nullify the fugitive slave law, and twelve States have the legislature and the judiciary. You have passed laws to that end. They mean to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, in the arsenals and dockyards.

A Voice-"Who says so?" Mr. Yancer—the Abolitionists and Black Re-iblicans say so. I call them all Abolitionists. publicans say so. I call them all Abolitionists. [Loud applause.] I know no distinction. Seward ears so, Lincoln says so. Lincoln first enunciated the irrepressible conflict. [Applause.] Put Lim in power and he will build up an Abolition party in every Southern State-there is no doubt of it There are men there who will take office, and will come to sympathize with his views in time, and so we shall have a demoralized public opinion among our people. Marshals, postmasters, and other lederal officers, will sympathize with Lin coin and the irrepressible conflict ovation. With the election of a Black Republican all the South will be menneed. Emissaries will percolate be-tween muster and slave as water between the and hisses, followed by long and lond applause.]
When the general manifestations of disappro-

val which followed the speaker's allusion to poisuning of the wells in Texas had subsided. Yancey resumed-Gentlemen, there are the Revolution-by laws specified in

wages, seeking for more genial employment, voice, "Put the etrychnine fellows out."] As I going off, it may he, to some more inviting region, was saying, that in Texas it was proved beyond that with white labor the cutton crop of the South all doubt that men were taken there prowling eould not be raised—such labor could nut be de-pended upon. Instead of having four and a half whom were found all the means and appliances of million of cotton bales, as now, if we depended on exciting the slaves there to insurrection. Pistols white labor, in my opionion the product would and bowie knives, and boxes of ammunition. not amount to two millium bales. How could were found in buggies, and of various kinds in the civilized world spare two and a half millions, different places, and such quantities also of strychmerely to gratify these speculating philosophers? | wine were found as to excite wonder as to where [Laughter and appliance.]
So then, gentlemen, this institution is necessary to the envilization of the world, is necessary to your prosperity as well as ours. It is an institution, too, that doesn't harm you—lor we don't let our niggers run about to injure anybody—those things—of carrying on the irrepressible conflict not in the open face of day—not meet let our niggers run about to injure anybody—
[laughter]—we keep them—they never steal from
any of you—they don't trouble you even with
that peculiar negro stench which is very good in
the nose of a Southern man, but intolerable in
the nose of a Southern man, but intolerable in
the nose of a Northerner [Laughter.] None
of these things trouble you. The police force
that we require troubles only ourselves; the expense of maintaining it is ours, and, by the by,
that reminds me of an interesting item you nught that reminds me of an interesting item you nught to consider. The masters have to take care of spread, too, under the action of these marauding the slaves. Now, what do you suppose is the cost of the clothing of these four millions of acgroes, which the North furnishes? The cost is some twenty millions of dollars. Twenty million dollars the sentiment of the conflict between the sentiment of lars' worth of cotton and woolen goods are freedom and the sentiment of slavery. So bought at the North; and not only that, but five that you see the South is in a dangerous conmillions in the shape of axes, hoes, chains, iron castings, &c., are paid to the North for the purpose of carrying on our industry. The South does not choose to devote her labor to these tions and that the torch, when applied, will come in contact with a very inflammable article, and it will be a wender if the institutions not choose to devote her labor to these tions be not blown up by the torch of the incendi-

South will sebmit. Granted that the South does

submit. Granted that she thinks that the more ber industry destroyed—what will be the result? We become like St. Domingo or another Januaica. We can but expect the same results as England has experienced from her attempt to set her slaves free, and to endeavor and expect to insure at the inerchants of New York who talk about the same degree of prosperity with those slaves fusion for the purpose of saving the country and free as when they were slaves in bonds. The exits industry. I may be mistaken, but I am ready perience of England and all other countries on to sit at the feet of philosophers who will teach the face of the earth is, that if you free slaves you me better—but my idea is that the government can get no work from them. All the evidences was instituted to protect material interests alone of history show that to tamper with these slaves is that it is not a school for ethical theories—to open a path for bloodshed, evil war, and desothat we are all to worship as we see proper, and lation. [Applaise.] If these results fullow to with deceney and order.

All these things are left to the individual consciences and to the consciences of public opinion governing the States. Government deals alone in fact, two hendred millions of dollars from the with the material interests of life, and is design- three bundred millions, and New York will feel ed for the protection of the liberty of our own the effect; so will Boston and Philadelphia, and eitizens and of their property. It sets up no every manufacturing city in the country, with all school of morals or religion, touching the right of one man to hold another in bondage our fathers desolation of the South. You will also feel the desolating effects of these things, though, perhaps, not to so great an effect as we of the South. But it is not the destruction of property alone that is to be considered. That is the least of the evils to be considered. That is the least of the evils to be considered. That is the least of the evils to be considered. That is the least of the evils we would have to deplore, which will follow the whipping; if you do, I will fine and imprison you one or both, at the discretion of the judge or jury. As a man you shall feed him and shall not strive him; if you do not give him a fair allowance you will be indicted. It is a misdemeanor, and you shall be punished for it." As a man I may work him and exact a proper degree of labor, and to further. I cannot take his life or injure his limbs; If I do, I am liable to the same penalties as if it were a white man. settled. Our fathers settled the right to hold the desolating effects of these things, though, perhaps, did submit to those things, you share in the evils A Voice-Suppose, as a man, he runs away. that must follow. We may be destroyed, but you ceive. They say there shall be no more slave them—withdraw the restraints which control them states—that that is in accordance with the spirit of the constitution and the teachings of the law and constitutional authority, and no power fathers. All the vast territory which belongs to on earth can save you from destruction. Then, the government and which the Supreme Court I tell you, there would be such an upheaving of bas said the government holds in trust for the peuple of the several States-for Alabama as be like the terrible bursting forth of a volcano, well as New York-shall be kept clear of slavery, whose fiery lava would overwhelm and destroy

United States large enough to form twenty States equal to New Jersey or Maryland, and even, I believe, South Carolina. In all this territory the ought not to submit to any curtailment of her constitutional rights and equality-[applause]to any denial of her rights in the government. [Continued applause.] It is true she is in the minority. Under the forms of law, you could do tional passion; sho wants the advantage of a spread as you pleased against her interests. But was the ol their institution, which the figures show you is as much for your prosperity as for hers. In other pleasuce? Was it made only that the majority might oppress the minority? [Cries of "No."]
What was the constitution made for but as an express assuruce that the strong should not op press the weak and trample them down? [Applause.] The constitution was an assurance to the man who had property that he should not be robbrd of it—an assurance to the inhority that the majority should be governed in all things by the written law and not by the higher law. [Ap lause.] Now you on the North think that you can do without the cuustitution in one particular. So far as your relations with the South are concerned you can do without the constitution. Why cause you have the strength and power of the government at your back. Hecause you have one hundred and eighty-three electoral votes to one hundred and twenty. If you put aection against section you have sixty-three of a majority over us. You have more votes than we have, suil therefore you have a majority over us in the Sen-ate. You have more votes than we have, and therefore you have a majerity over us in the House. Having more votes than we have, you

power in all the branches of the government to pass such laws as you like. If your are actuated y passion or prejudice, or by a desire tramlisement, it is in your power, as far as phys ical power goes, to outnumber us and commit ag-gressions upon us, and therefore I say you can do without the constitution. Then with a majority in every department of the government, what have we to look to for protection? Not to numbers-there we are too weak. But have we no rights, or have we no rights but such as arc subject to your will—but such as you may chance to give us? If so, then I say this is a most despotic and tyranuical government of ours—a govern-ment—a despotism of the million—and for my part I would deem it better and prefer to live under the despotism of an enlightened king than live under the despotism of the million. [Ap-

Then the South has but one thing to look to crevices of rocks under ground. They will be for protection—that is the constitution. [Aptound everywhere, with strychnine to put in our planse] The constitution was made for her pro-The constitution was a compact entered into on the ur derstanding that the majority should govern and legislate according to certain laid down rules—by the laws as received from the hands of Washington and the other patriots of various modes by which ideas are expressed. Men tution. [Applans.] Will the South permit you have tongues, and they speak reason; adders have tongues, and they hiss. [Laughter, and a country by the patriot fathers—the constitution

ed, and any of the States attempted to second, would you support the General government and the other States in maintaining the integrity of the Union?" The first question is a speculation—a partical speculation, at that. It has nothing to do with the canvass. I am here, however, aiding you to prevent such a calamity. I am honestly endeavoring to maintain the integrity of Governments should not be changed for light. honestiy endeavoring to maintain the integrity of the government and the safety of the Union at the ballot-box. [Applause] I am here to aid you in trying to prevent the election of Abraham Lincoln, the author of the irrepressible conflict, and if others as faithfully do their duty, he will never be elected. [Applause.] I am asked, and have been asked before, whether I consider that there are the safety integrity in the safety of the safety integrity. The safety is the mand produces inevitably a contest being the safety of the sa

What is the aritter with you'

thing of asking advice of n man, and then not taking his advice, is a monstrous poor way of getting along. Now, I am going to say this about it. This question that is put to me is a speculation on the future. It is what I consider would happen in the event of something else happening. I hope to God that that will never happen, and that the speculation will never eome to a hend. [Applause.] I am no candidate for the Presidency, my friends, who wrote these questions, though some of you seem to have thought so, j diging from the manaer in which you have treated me and Mr. B. eckinridge. I am no candidate for any office, and I do not want your vote. But I would like to advise with you and get you to vote for n good man—for any man, I do not care who it is, excepting one of the irrepressible conflict men. [Uproarious applause] In the first place, there is believe in the rights of my State. The consti-

President of the United States, to convene, within so many days after he ascertained that the country. fact, a convention of the people of the State, for the purpose of considering the question which is party or some candidate that acknowledges that here presented to me. It is a question for the the Southern States are equal in this confeder-decision of my State—I cannot decide it. As one acy—that they are entitled, at least, to protection of the citizens of Alabama, I shall abide by the tion in this confederacy—that they shall her. If she remains in, I remain with her. I them—that they shall have equal rights in form-cannot do otherwise. [Laughter and cheers.] It ing new States and in the admission of new is a grave question for any citizen to consider States; that they shall have free and equal chance whether he will dissolve, or aid in dissolving, the bon is which connect his State with this government. It is a grave question, but one which I hope God in his providence will keep me from the South, in a generous, noble, and enlightened considering, by the safety of this government in the election of some man opposed to this "irrepressible conflict" party. [Cheers.] But when the time comes for me to make up my mind, I will have deliberate consultation with my felloweitizens in Alabama. You in New York have nothing to do with it; nothing. Whatever the source with you. It is all we ask. Tranmel not nothing to do with it; nothing. Whatever the consultation and industry with your schemes. nothing to do with it; nothing. Whatever de- our civilization and industry with your Liberations you choose to have, useitizens of New of emancipation, your schemes of abolition York, on the fate of your State, will be for your schemes to encourage raids upon us. Give yourselves. I have no interest in that question us the showing we give you. Haads off ! Meet except incidentally, and have no right to advise us in u generous rivalry, and he who conquers with you or say anything to you about it. But in the strife is a conqueror indeed, because the upon this Presidential question I have a common victory will be given to him as the just meed interest with you, because it is the election of one to administer the government for the next four years—for my State as well as for yours. Therefore it is a commou question, about which I can we will all bow in reverence before you. [Loud consult with you.] consult with you. But whether my State or any applause.] And now, my friends, let nie close, other State willigo out of the Union, is a question [Crics of "Go on."] The events of yesternlay which it will be for that State itself to determine. press beavily upon me. I acknowledge I have no It is not to be determined by arguing it before the election. It would be a grave matter for that the constitution is weighed down beneath me to commit myself here, to a crowd in New York, to any policy that might be iollucneed by after events, by surrounding circumstances, by the expressed sympathies of large majorities of ding of the ties that bind us, in the dissolution of ding the people of New York or other States with the South. For me here, merely to gratify some perous, and in the destruction of that general political antagonist, to express my opinion on that point, would be folly; it is the wildest lolly and Christian world. I feel it, gentlemen. The to expect that I will. That opinion will be rendered to the people of my State whenever they ask for it. [An individual on the platform—
"Three cheers for the answer."] Now, I am the shoulders of New York. [Cheers.] In the hands of New York is the decision of the asked one other question. I am asked whether, if question. A more weighty question never was any nation of the South secrete. I will aid the before you. One freighted with the fate of secret. government in maintaining the integrity of the Union. Yes, my friend, the integrity of the any portion of the South secodes, I will aid the before you. One freighted with the fate of sacie-Union. Yes, my friend, the integrity of the prosperity, union, the constitution, the blessings Union. [Cheers.] I am now struggling for it. of Christian liberty, may depend upon the vote of Court of Appeals

that shall trample on any portion of the rights of the Southern man; that feeling is loyalty to the fundamental institutions of the land; loyalty is the pride of the Southern heart; to this very hour and to that loyalty, and to these fundamental principles of the government and constitution she now appeals. [Applause.] Mind you the South asks for nothing that is not her themselves looso from despotism and the despotright. She claims nothing from you that is not ic ties of the old world. The serf of Russia has her due. She stands upon the platform of the got the right of revolution. The hog has got constitution where you stand—your peer, your the right to resist if you try to put a knife to his constitution where you staud—your peer, your the right to resist if you try to put a knife to his equal. [Applause.] Whenever you propose by a system of hoeus poeus legislation indirectly to undermane or get rid of the constitution, or to pressed nationality. [Tumultuous cheering. Yes, gentlemen, there is the poor, degraded peoyou and say to you, hy this you must be guided, ple, that for centuries have grouned under the and will further say to you that so long as you are loyal defenders and observers of the constituno rights in the masses save the privilege of rention, you are our brethren. But attempt to set it aside, to destroy it, to trample it under your foot, then I tell you by that first act of aggression, of invasion upon our rights, we are free and indeper dent. [Applause] Gentlemen, God has given that instinct to the poor worm that when it is tread upon it will turn against the foot that tramples it. We, thank God, are men, sentient, tramples it. We, thank God, are men, sentient, intelligent men, who know our rights, and whinder to maintain them. [Applause.] In it eads vocacy of our rights we do not assail, nor do we in any way treach upon your rights. In our advocacy of our own rights we simply ask of you, gentlemen, to earby your will, restrain that passionate desire for the advancement of power, let not a mere leeding of pride create and lorce an emnity against us. Rise to the high elevation of good and wise men, who will do to others as they will have others do unto them. [Applause.]

Thave bren asked here to-night certain questions, which I deem it right to answer now at the present. One of the questions is, "Would you consider the election of Abraham Lincoln as President a sufficient cause to warrant the South President a sufficient cause to warrant the South reserved to these States; the constitution itself is seeding from the Union?" The second is, guarantees them; and there is the great right "Whether, in the case of Mr Lincoln being elect-cl, and any of the States attempted to secede, right of humanity, the right of civilization, the

the election of Lincoln would be a just cause for the secession of the Southern States? That is a matter to come after the ballot box. [Cheers and derisive bughter, and cries of "Answer the question."] Be quiet, gentlemen. Hear me—hear me. [Great excitement and tunnit—cries of "Order, order, "from the platfo m.] Don't be impatient, gentlemen. [Lucreasing disorder.] of "Order, order," from the platto m.] Don the impatient, gentlemen. [lucreasing disorder.] Don't be impatient, and above all things, keep your temper. [Laughter and applause.] This is not the time to fight, certainly. [Laughter.] This is the time to vote and to consider how to vote. A VOICE—Let us have an answer to the ques-Mr. YANGEV—You are impatient, my friend.
What is the aritter with you?

An excited individual on the platform—"Put

State, I shall fly to the standard of that
State, and give it the best assistance in my powhim ont."

Mr. Yancey—If gentiemen are so desirons of knowing my opinions, they ought to abide by my decisions when they are uttered. [Cheers.] This thing of askag advice of n man, and then not taking his advice, is a monstrone propose of got.

[Uproarious appliuse] In the first place, there is no such thing as the South seceding. I do not know how she would go about it. [Cries of "Good," and loud cheers.] There is such a thing as a State seceding; but the South seceding is a thing which I cannot comprehend. I do not know how the world go about it. I do not think it to could ever hanner; and therefore. I have got no could ever hanner; and therefore. I have got no keep her down—a standing army, supported by pen: and, therefore, I have not no keep her down-a standing army, supp answer to give as to what the South should do. taxes levied upon you, to keep a free and sover-Now, then, I am a citizen of the State of Alabama. eigu State in military subjection. Georgia would I am what is called a States rightsman. [Cheers.] not then be a State in the Union. She would be a conquered province of the Union. Would the tution of my country tells me that certain Union then be a Union of the States, a Union powers were given to the general government, and under the constitution, a Union of States free that all which were not expressly given, or were not necessary to carry out the powers granted, were reserved to the States and to the people of the States. We State he greened to whole of the States are the states and to the people of the States. were reserved to the States and to the people of the States. My State has reserved powers and reserved rights, and I believe in the right of second reserved rights. expressed her willingness to join under the com-pact. The State of New York also did so though pact. The State of New York also did so though her Convention. It was provided that if nine states assented, it would be a government to force that State into submission, to keep her a conquered province, dissolves your constitutional government, inaugurates a military government, those nine and for all the States that would sign the compact. Therefore, the compact was a compact between States mutually assenting, willingly assentiag. If any dissented, there was no proposition to force them into the Union. Therefore I believe in the right of a State to go out of the Union, if she thinks proper.

The State of Althous in the state into submission, to keep her a conquered province, dissolves your constitutional government, inaugurates a military government, provides for a standing army, and cutails the evils that follow in the train of a standing army. But, gentlemen, this is the time, this is the place. That your constitution and your government shall not be put to such desperate straits. This is the day and hour almost for you to decide that, a method with the conquered province, dissolves your constitutional government, inaugurates a military government, provides for a standing army, and cutails the evils that follow in the train of a standing army. Thus, gentlemen, this is the time, this is the place. That your constitution and your government shall not be hour, for you to decide — what?

The State of Althous in the conquered province, dissolves your constitutional government, inaugurates a military government, provides for a standing army, and cutails the evils that follow in the train of a standing army.

The State of Althous in the state into submission, to keep her a conquered province, dissolves your constitutional government, inaugurates a military government, inau The State of Alabama, in her last General As. as men, you will not bring about a course of sembly, passed a law requiring the Governor, in the event of a Black Republican being elected by bayonets, but that you will, as wise men, pro-

decision of my State. If she goes out, I go with trampled upon—that no rights shall be torn from

which was to-day as it was then? Your fathers I shall struggle for it to the day of election. The New York. That vote may erush all these things. That THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN. you may be equal, gentlemen, to the great respo sibility of this oceasion, in the prayer of him who addresses you, and whu now bids you, respectfully,

> Loud and continuous cheering saluted Mr. Yaneey as he retired. Before the meeting broke up, a vote of thanks One copy, per annum, in advance..........\$4 00 was given to the Breekinridgo State Committee for having withdrawn the electoral ticket of that

[From the N. O. Courier.] Northern Fanaticism.

One of the most objectionable and repulsive features of the l'residential campaign in which we are ull culisted is undoubtedly the formation of that Abolition military and revolutionary organization, known in the North under the appellation of the "Wide-Awakes." The formation of the appellation of the "Wide-Awakes." such a large body of men, imposing in their num-bers, and banded together by oath bound ties, is one fraught with incalculable danger to the permaneney of our institutions and to the stability of the Union. If the exposes which have from time to time appeared in some of our exchanges be entitled to credit and consideration, it would seem that the objects of this association are, in the event of Lincoln's election, to lorce down th throats of Southern men, even at the point of the bayonet, should the occasion require, the obnoxious principles and order-subverting measures sought to be accomplished by the Black Republican leaders. They are being inured to constar latigue, are taught all necessary military evoluis, are under the command of expert and skill-officers, and present a formidable array. The ramifications of this body extend through every tree State, and rumor adds, several of the uthern States, such as Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky. They number now nearly three bundled thousand men, and having, as they indoubtedly have, one common object and purpose in view, it is time for the South to look the danger in the face, and to see what action it is necessary to take if we wish to avert the impending defli-

objection will exist in the Southern States for the port of his Memphis speech, that the New repression of the Machiavellic designs of these | York effort horrows weither thought binatical Abolitionists, as long as the hue and ery of "disunion" continues to be raised by the position presses against every manly and conrgeous Southerner who dares to appeal to his ountrymen for resistance to tyraany. These their nonsensical assurances of devotion to the ion, even at the price of ruin and dishonor. The tenor of their arguments, made only for ders of the reporter, which we are unable to litical effect, has contributed in encouraging a correct, but as it is it will repay an attentive spirit of functions which would have long ere this been crushed out, if left to the "sober, see ond thought" of the people. We say this with the full conviction that we are right in our opinion, for there is hardly a day which passes by in which we do not read some Abolition paper or by Morton McMichael, is the ablest Republiother which does not consider the factitious Union can journal in Pennsylvania. Its predictions sentiment of the South, as expressed by the Opposition presses, as an incentive to further exer-

more effective organization.

That the South is menaced by appalliag dangers and difficulties none will deny. She has been so long hesitating and vaccillating that she is last losing that moral dignity and strength which she formerly possessed. The divisions produced in the midst by timorous politiciaus and by the thousands who dwell within her borders, whose synapathics and interests are inseparably connected with the North, have not a little contributed to that result. This has become a palpable fact We have traitors in our midst, traitors in disguise, and not only anticipate but desire that have traitors in our midst, traitors in disguise, who are very lond-mouthed in their protestations of affection, but who lose no opportunity of The Southern Opposition have been crushed insolent; that they hurl defiance into our teeth; by the He-sians of this administration on to Lincoln, Louisiana loses that prestige and

unty, on Saturday, Oet, 27th.

the States .- Lou. Courier.

### COURT OF APPEALS.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, 1860. CAUSES DECIDED.

Kendall v Williams, Pendleton; affirmed.

ORDERS. Wood v Laycock, Mason; mandate corrected.
Thomas v Bules, Cumberland; time extended until 62d day to file petition for rehearing.
Stirman v Roper, Lou. Ch's;
Gleeson and Jones v Ledwize; Fulton;
United States Senators—one in Indiana, in the place of Dr. Fitch, and another in Pennsylvania, in place of William Bigler. While they gain, the Democrats suffer no loss.
It is thus that that wolf in sheep's clothing, Martin's admir v Reed et al, Fulton;
Martin's admir v Reed et al, Fulton;
Mart v Prather, Fulton;
Marr v Prather, Fulton; eontinued,

The Republican will gain by the late elections, two United States Senators—one in Indiana, in the place of Dr. Fitch, and another in Pennsylvania, in place of William Bigler. While they gain, the Democrats suffer no loss.

It is thus that that wolf in sheep's clothing, the Cineinnati Enquirer, speaks of two of the soundest of the Northern Senators, and expresses its joy that their seats are soon to be

THURSDAY, Oct. 18, 1860. CAUSES DECIDED.

Parker v Jeffs, Shelby; affirmed.
Martin's adm'r v Reed et al. Fulton; affirmed.
trlenson & Jones v Ledwize, Shelb); affirmed.
l'hillips v Tempkins, Gallatia; reversed.
Piatt v Piatt's ex'rs, Boune; reversed.
Marr v Prather, Fulton, reversed.
Philips v Johnson, Morton & Co., Lou, Ch'y; racresed. Gleun v Snooke, Shelby; reversed.

ORDEAS,
Gardner v Gardner's h'rs Graves; appoarauce of appellees entered and plea filed.
Riley v Vallandingham, Owen; dis'd agreed.
Johnson v Coru'lth, Woodford; dis'd, failure to file

Calvert v Com'ltb, Caldwell; petition of appelleo

earing overruled. Oakly v harnsworth, Hickman; continued. Mountjoy's ad's v l'earce et al, Hickman; continsl.
Same v Hickman, Hickman; continued.
Clastony Ky. Trust Co. Bank, Kenton; continued.
Baker v Hunt, Graves; continued.
Samuel v Drysdale, Hickman;
Makin v Walker et al, Hickman;

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY S. I. M. MAJOR. & CO., ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY. FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON. SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 20, 1860.

Appointment by the Governor. Dr. H. B. GALE, of Owen county, Tobacco Inspector for the City of Louisville.

We give up much the larger portion of our columns to-day to the publication of the New York llerald's report of the great speech of Hon. WM. L. YANCEY, delivered before a union meeting at Cooper's Institute, New York, a few days since. While the eloquent Alabamian is justly charged with entertaining extreme views on some questions, we have little doubt that our readers of all parties will concur in the opinion, that his New York speech, in its discussion of the intimate and indissoluble relations of the North and tho South, and in its argument legitimately inferred from this connection in favor of the perpetuation of the Union of the States, is an effort of masterly ability and statesmanship. It will be observed by all who have read a re-York effort borrows neither thought, expression nor arrangement of facts or argument from its predeeessor, but dives into different subjects and is entirely new-a proof of the resses, as we have all along contended, are given extraordinary mental resources of its author, og open "aid and comfort" to Northern traiturs. There are some nalpable typographic. There are some palpable typographical errors in the statistical part of the speech, the blunperusal throughout.

Who are the Three! The Philadelphia North American, edited are entitled to respect, as it does not speak tions on the part of the Black Republicans for a wholly without authority. In a late issue,

The Southern Opposition have been erushed stabbing us in the back. Hence it is that the Wide-Awakes" at the North grow strong and age, and they have right to the places now filled insolent; that they hard defiance into our teem; that they openly declare their intention to whip us into an Union with Abolitionists. If we are getting weak, it is not the fault of the Democratic party. If, by ill-timed assurances of submis SOUTH, who, while they may not agree with him entirely on some points of party creed will be willing to stand by the integrity of the Union, and sion to Lincoln, Louisiana loses that prestige and oharacter so chivulrously acquired, the responsibility must be removed from us. We indicate the danger. We point out the peril. We suggest the remedy. It is a counter-organization. gest the remedy. It is a counter-organization. Let the South show her teeth and prepare for sny emergency, and she shall have done more for the conservation of the Union than the service attempts now being made to allay the fanatical excitement.

Tying on the Government in a broad, national, and conservative manner, and giving the country an administration which will well contrast with the corruction, canbeelity, and tyranny of the present despicable dynasty. These are the results which will certainly follow Mr. Lincoln's election; and after his immugural address shall be delivered and after his imagginal address shall be delivered IPOur triend R. J. Breekinridge, jr., has just and carefully pondered upon, we venture to sny, returned to this city, after completing a list of all parties will agree that the era of good feeling appointments in the 9th District. He brings the has been restored, as they will see a new and most cheering news from the mountains. He as-sures us that the 9th District will not give less mess in the future.

Mr. B. requests us to say that the Observer & Reporter does not correctly represent his position Statesman inquires, who are these prospective In commenting upon this the Lexington upon the Norfolk questions. He is not a secus- members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet that are to conists, as that paper charges. He answered be taken from the South? Is Mr. John Bell those questions as becomes the true patriot and Kentuckian. Will the Observer tell us what it to be one? The New York Tribune thought will advise in the contingency mentioned by the second of the Norfolk questions.—Lex. States-Presidency, and would doubtless urge his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury. Is Ezon. J. H. Jewett on the Stump for Kentucky to be represented in that Cabinet? We learn from the Lebanon Democrat, of yes. The case is not improbable. The North terday, that the Hon. Josnua H. Jewerr will ad- American thinks the offices will buy up the dress the citizens of Washing on county at Raywick, on Friday, Oct. 26th, and Chicago, Marion bought with such honors; but there are The true Democracy of the Fifth District will thousands who would scorn the bribe. We can meet Jewerr with a cordiality and good feeling that they would not extend to many. Men may assure the North American of one thing; there oppose Jewerr personly, but none ever dared question his Democracy. We are glad to know that his voice will be heard advocating sound real religious. We could call the Democracy that his voice will be heard advocating sound real religious. Constitutional principles, and the equality of ull rail splitter. We can't speak for the Douglas squatters and the Bell-Everett non-committalists. On the contrary we belive that the Louisville Journal has already announced that Lincoln will find it easy to fill all his appointments with Southern men, and if it has said Coeper v Roy, Pulaski; affirmed.
Bell et al. v Bell. Harrison; affirmed.
Bell v Cains, Lawrence; affirmed.
Bell v Cains, Lawrence; affirmed.
Alexander v Perciful, Meade; affirmed.
Haydon's adm'rs v Haydon's adm'rs, Boone; revers hungry patriots who would barter the honor of Warfield, Gining & Co. v Demps, Lawrence; re-

United States Senators in Indiana and Pennsylvania. The Republican will gain by the late elections,

presses its joy that their seats are soon to bo, filled by Abolitionists of the blackest stripe According to the Enquirer's count, there are but two Democrats in the United States Senate-Douglas and Pugh. After the 4th of March next, there will be but one Democrat left in the Senate in the estimation of the

Squatter organ from which we have quoted. We have gratified ourselves with an examination of the extensive and beautiful assortment of jewelry, watches, and silverware lately imported by Mr. A. Coneny, successor wilkerson's wilkerson's adm'r. Fleming: petition to W. P. Loomis, at this place, and we advise for rehearing overruled.

McRey nolds v Botts, Montgomery; petition for reout readers who have the leisure and inclination to give themselves the like treat. We promise them that this stock of jewels, and wares of the precious metals, has never had its equal in Frankfort, and one exhibiting more taste in selection cannot be found outside of nton v Williams. Graves; were submitted on the larger Eastern cities. Mr. Conery saw Threldkeld et al v Middleton et al. Shelby; argned the Prince in his late trip East to purchase hy Ballock for appellees, and by Brown for appelling. his goods and brought back several memorials lants.

Barnhill's ex'r v Barnhill's dev's, Scott; motion of the young Renfrew which he sometimes for rule v appellant.

James l'. Metcalle, Esq., appointed Reporter fer exhibits to his friends and customers. Give him a call. All Coming to Breckingidge

Tresh Disclosures about Negro Equality!

B. B. McCraw, Psq., a Bell County Elector, leaves Bell on account of Everett's Negro Equality Doctrine.

MORE PROOF. The following correspondence has been submitted to us, and needs no comment. Read it:

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 15, 1860. Editors Mail: If you think the following correspondence will tend to advance the cause of truth and correct principles, it is at your service for publication. If your readers desire to know the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Governwho B. Il. McCraw is, the subjoined article from ment Stamp of Great Britism, to prevent counter-the Daily Post of the 9th instant, will furnish the neecssary information. Very respectfully, W. P. Chilton.

Tullapoosa—A private letter from Tallapoosa gives us to understand that things are progressing finely in that ecounty. Our correspondent is of opinion that the Bell and Everett majority canuot be less than four or five hundred.

Our young friend, McCraw, is ardently at work, and his efforts tell with sensible effect upon the ranks of the Breekinridgers. Mae is a natural eartor, he is a young man of line natural parts, perfectly conversant with the questions at issue, and entirely eapable of meeting and distunden champion that has yet made his debut in that county. The glorious Constitutional Union flag will never trail in the dust as long as he is its bearer.

If Mae can possibly come to Montgomery, and will sold us word what night he can be here, we promise him a rousing meeting of our club. We bope to hear from him.

Daneyille, Ala., Oct. 13, 1860. Tallapoosa-A private letter from Tallapoosa gives

Daneville, Ala., Oct. 13, 1860. B. B. McCraw, Esq -My Dear Sir: It is reported that you addressed a letter to the Hon. Edward Everett, in regard to his views on the subject of slavery, and the equality of the two races, White and Black, which Hon. S. F. Rice attempted to deduce from certain passages in his

published orations, and that you have received his reply, with which you are not satisfied. If said letters are not private, and you have no objection to their publication, I should be pleased to have copies of them, with the impression which the response be made upon your mind,

Very truly your ob't serv't, W. P. CHILTON.

DADEVILLE, Oct. 13, 1860 Hon. W. P. Chilton-- Dear Sir: Your note of this date is before me, and I proceed to reply to it. Believing it probable that an election for President would not be made by the people or by Congress, and that it might go before the Senate to be made from among the candidates for Vice President; after the charge was publicly made in this county against Mr. Everett, that he was in favor of negro equality with the white man—a kinds, will find it a miserable dogma which lies at the foundation of their occupation. Abolition fanaticism-I thought it my duty, as an elector for this county, on the Bell and Ever-ett ticket, to address Mr. Everett on the subject, and consequently forwarded to him a letter of which the following is a copy:

Daneville, Ala., Sept. 25, 1860. Daneville, Ala., Sept. 25, 1860.

Dear Sir: The Hon. S. F. Rice, in a speech delivered here to-day, charged you with being an advocate of the doctrine of the equality of the two races, the White and the Black, and intempted to prove it, by showing that you had practically indotsed it by sending your children to school with negroes. I am an elector on your teket, and therefore, feel a deep interest in the success of the Bell and Everett ticket, and ardently desire its success. Are you in favor of the doctrine of the equality of the two races? Please to answer me, year or may, over your own signature, that I may successfully refute the slander.

Very truly yours.

B. B. McCraw.

To Hon. Edward Everett, Boston.

On the 12th inst., I received a reply from Mr.

which the following is a copy:

"BO-TON, Oct. 3, 1860. "Dorr Sir: Your letter of the 25th September addressed to Mr. Everett, was received last evening, and immediately placed in my hands to be answered "By the laws of Massachusetts the schools are." "By the laws of Missachusetts the schools in open to all, without distinction of color, and any clusion on that ground is furbidden. Mr. Evor has not, at present, any cliddren at school; young at having graduated at the University in a neighborhood, is a student at the University in a bridge, Engiand. Nine years ago this young in attended the high school at Cambridge, in the major of partment of which there was a colored gradual to the law of the partment of which there was a colored gradual to the law of the partment of which there was a colored gradual the law of the partment of which there was a colored gradual the law of the partment of which there was a colored gradual the law of the partment of which there was a colored gradual the law of the ma o d partment of which there was a colored girl. Ten or twelveyears ago another son attended un endowed school at Cambridge, at which there was a colored boy. There were two youths from Georgia in the same school at that tima. The colored population of Massachusetts, as you are probably aware, is very small. By the census of 1859, it was about one-tweltth of one percent. They have been free for three generations, and though they employ themselves mostly in menial occupations, they are placed by the law on an equality with the whites. Such boing the case, the Legislature of Massachusetts has deemed it better that they should have the advantages of education, than that they should grow up in ignorance and vice. And in this opinion, we suppose our friends in Alabama would concur with us. I remain, dear sir, very respectfully yours. main, donr sir, very respectfulls yours,
[Signed] "LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
"President State Union Committee
"To H. B. McCraw, Esq."

Considering and construing this letter with reference to the direct interrogatory propounded to Mr. Everett—"Are you in favor of the equality Mr. Everett—"Are you in favor of the equality of the two races?"—I am left to the irresistable inference that he is wholly unsound upon this eardinal doctrine, and that the South would have nothing to hope for in his elevation to the Presidency. This conclusion I the more readily arrive at from the antecedents of Mr. Everett, and his into the property of the commonwealth.

By the Governor:

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary. opinions expressed in 1837, and in his letter of October 24th, 1839, to the Hon. Nathaniel A. Borden, which opinions, so far as my knowledge

extends, he has never recarted.

Under these circumstances, as an honest man, as a lover of the Union, which I think can only be preserved by an ingenuous and manly conceson on the part of the North of the constitution al rights of the South, as one who claims to have the moral courage to do what he believes to be right, let the consequences be what they may, and because I can not vote for John Bell without also voting for Mr. Everett. I declare to you, that henceforward, I repudiate the Bell and Everett tieket, and shall give my hearty support to Messrs. Hreekinridge and Lone. Their platform exclaimed as it now is, challenges the support of every true man North and South B B. McCRAW.

Hog Statistics .- We are indebted to the Cineinnati Price Current of Wednesday, for the following statistics of the log crop in Indiana and Ohio, the estimate embracing thirty nine counties in each State:

| Deficiency this year. | 2,11,567 | Crop in Ohio For 1859 | 11,466,155 | Crop in Ohio for 1860 | 875,365 | Deficiency this year..... 1,907,900 

Total Deficiency in the two States.....2,119.467

Lou. Jour. If the information of these papers is no better than their knowledge of figures, it certainly is not very reliable. The Journal last year became indignant when we intimated that it and the Price Current were not infallible, and now we find them giving forth that the deficiency in the hog erop of Ohio equals the crops of both this and last year.

line, of superior work and material farmers and others wishing thick Boots and Brogans for negro wear, will find our stock of as good material, and as cheap as any in the town.

|| Pull and satisfy yourselves of the fact, oct 15 1-wtf | KEENON & CRI TCHER.

The appointment of Dr. H. B. Gale, of New Liberty, as inspector of tobacco, in Louis- Miscellaneous, ville will give general satisfaction. Ho is a gentleman of fine sense and the strictest probity. He is moreover an excellent judge of tobacco and eomes from a county where much of the article is raised and shipped to the Louisville market. We know of no one more worthy of having his merits recognized by the Wall Paper and Pocket Cutlery. Executive, and we are sincerely gratified at his appointment.

GONE OVER TO LINCOLN. - We learn from the Old Line Guard, published at Indianapolis, that Ilon. P. C. Dunning, of Bloomington, Indiana, who was a Douglas delegate to the National Convention, has declared his determination to vote for Lincoln.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills. Prepared from a prescripion of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the fomale constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy

eure may be relied on.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscacriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spiaal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysteries, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means havo failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iroa, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be earefully preserved. Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)

Rochester, N. Y. N. B.-\$1,00 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.
Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Millis.

Wilson, l'eter & Co., Wholesale agents.

Dark, Glossy, and Luxuriant Huirl.

now! By using Heimstreet's Inimitable Restorative. Don't use anything else on your Head. Price 50e and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold everywhere, W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

THE "WOODFORD PENNANT,"

See advertisement.

PUBLISHEO AT Versailles, Woodford County, Ky., IIAS a large and increasing circulation in one of he most wealthy counties in the State, and business men will find it a valuable advertising medium. Stock mea, merchants, and business men of all kinds, will find it a good means of giving publicity to

JNO II. SHRUM. Address

Something New. BLOOD FOOD! BLOOD FOOD!! TO MOTIL-ERS 1 TO MOTHERS !! Reflect, read, and net See Advertisement in another column. Sold by W. A.

AVERILL and J. M. MILLS. jan26 w&t-wly Spring Dry Goods.

GUTHRIE & BROTHERS invite the eitizens of Frankfort and vicinity, and all those in want of the hest and most attractive dress goods, to a large assortment of Organdics, Barege, Pine-Apple, Barege-Anglais; Cheae Silks, and a great variety of Poplins and nedium goods. Elegant Robes, with five to fifteen On the 12th inst., I received a reply from Mr. flouaces, in Grenadine, Barege-Anglais, Pinc-Apple, Everett, written by Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, of and Organdie. Especial care has been used in the selection of Lace Mantles of all grades, Parasols, Embroideries, and Linen Goods, with a heavy stock of Domestic and Farmers' Goods of every description.

The best brands of seasonable DRY GOODS can now be had at very low prices, east side of Fourth, hetween Market and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky. mar24 w&t-wtf

IP Prof. O. J. Wood's Celebrated Hair Restorative restores gray hair to its original color, brings new hair upon bald heads, removes all dandruffs and itching. &c. See the advertisement containing certificates in another column. Sold by W. H. Averilland J. M. Mills.

jaul7w&t-wlv

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTICKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that
Thomas Evans, convicted at the October term,
fed, of the Circuit Court for Franklin counts, of the
crime of murder, did on the 44th instant, escape from
the jail of said county and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor
of the aforesaid Commonwealth, do hereby offer n ereby offer n reward of Five Hundred Dollars prelicusion of the said Thomas Evans, and his defivery to the jailer of Franklin county within one year from the date hereof.

The fugitive. Thomas Evans, is some twenty-one or two years of age; five feet ton or eleven inches high, and inclined to be a little stoop-shouldered; has light hair; is of a light complexion; has blue eyes, and has a vertical scar, near an inch in length, on the left cycbrow, near the uter ond thereof; nad weight about one hundred and seventy or eighty pounds; is, upon the whole, rather good looking. He is slow of speech, of rather an eleminate and has voice.



OUR STOCK is unusually large, and well assorted, comprising every article in the

BOOT & SHOE

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Law, Medical,

and Religious.

HAVE just received a large importation of the above mentioned Books. Schollars wishing School Books, would do well to give me a call, where they will find the largest Stook of Books, and Stationery in the city.

S. C. BULL.

sep29 t-wtf

NEW supplies just received. S. C. BULL. Bookseller.

FRESH OYSTERS. Frankfort Agency of Stiles? Celebrated

"S S" OYSTERS.

WE have commenced receiving, and will be constantly supplied with the above celebrated Oysters, throughout the season.

Sep20 w&t.wtf

W. H. KEENE & CO.



#### STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT. YEOMAM OFFICE, FRANKFORT, KY.

WE call the attention of heads of Colleges, officers of Agricultural Societies, county officers, Ma-gistrates, and all others desiring good work on the best terms, to our superior facilities for printing

CATALOGI ES,
CIRCULARS,
PREMIUM LISTS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

Books, Pamp'lets, Carde, Bill-Heads, Posters,
Letter-Heads, &c., &c., &c., We have the greatest variety of wood and meta types of the latest styles, entirely new;

STEAM POWER & CARD PRESSES, fine paper end ink, of all kinds and colors, and employing the most experienced workmen, we are enabled to turn out all kinds of work in a style equal to any office in the West, and at prices as low as the same can be done in louisville or Cincinnati.

If Plawyers visiting Frankfur to attend any of the Courts, can have their briefs or business eards printed at the shortest notice.

If Plarticular attention given to printing in inks of different colors. All orders will receive prompt intention. Address

NEW

### ILLUSTRATED EDITION

#### LIVINGSTONE'S EXPLORATIONS

IN AFRICA,

Including a Sketch of Sixteen Years' Residence in the Interior of Africa; and a Journey from the Cape of Good Hope to Leando, on the West Const; thence neroes the Continent, down the River Zambezi, to the Eastern Ocean. From the personal narrative of DAVID LIVINGSTONE, LL. D., D. C. L., Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, thagony, Corresponding Member of the Geographical and Historical Secioty of New York; tiold Medalist and Corresponding Member of the Royal Geographical Societies of London, Paris, &c., &c. To which is added a Historical Sketch of Discoveries in Africa, Illustrated with fine Chromo-Lithographic Plates, Large 12100, of 446 pages.

We have just published a New Edition of this great Work, HLLUSTRATED WITH VERY FINE

Chromo-Lithographic Plates,

Giving the coloring to life of the

SCENERY & WILD ANIMALS

From Drawings made by

DR. LIVINGSTONE,

DURING Sixteen Years Wanderings

IN THE

### WILDS OF SOUTH AFRICA!

This Magnificent Volume is getten up in the mest superior manner, on fine paper, bound in BEVELED BUARDS, and is altogether the most POPULAR AND SALABLE Book now published. Over

75,000 COPIES

Have already been sold, and the demand for our New Edition is larger than ever before. This Edition will be sold

ITEXCLUSIVELY BY AGENTS!\_\_\_\_

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N Sample Copies sent by Mail, post-paid, ou receipt of the Price, \$125.

Agents Wanted in every County in the United States. Address.

J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher.

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aug31 w&t-w3m.

### DICK'S ACCOUNTANT

AND DISPATCH PATENT

The Inventor's Clusins are acknowledged and protected by the three property of the continued of the continue

The state of the s to his Agent and Atttorney.

John J. Harney, London, England.

# ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY

Office at Gwin & Owen's Hardware Store. G. W. OWEN agent.

G. W. OWEN agent.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, — County, 88.

A STATEMENT respecting the affairs of the Adams Express Company, made pursuant to an net of the Legislature of Kentneky, outitled, "An act concerning Express Companies," and numbered 751, doclaring said Companies to be common carriers, and providing for the safety of articles intrusted to their care.

The business of said company is conducted by nine Managers, whose full names and proper places of residencoure as follows, viz:

W.M. B. DINSMORE, New York, N. Y.

EDWARD S. SANDFORD, Philadelphia, Pa. SAMUEL M. SHOEMAKER, Baltimore, Md. GEORGE W. CASS, Pittsburg, Pa. JAMES M. THOMPSON, Springfield, Mass. CLAPP SPOONER, Bridgeport, Conn., JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, New York, N. Y.

JOHN BINGHAM, Philadelphia, Pn.

RUFUS B, KINSLEY, Kewport, R. I.

"The persons interested as cessui questione the

"The persons interested as centui que trust ore the stockholders of said company, who change from day to day, and of whom it is impossible to make an accurate statement; owing to the frequency of such change."

rate statement; owing to the frequency of such changes.

"The amount of Capital employed in the business of said Company, in the State of Kentucky, is, as nearly as the sum can be usecrtained, ten thousand dollars.

"And we, the subscribers, the managers above named, do hereby agree that legal process served upon any nuthorized agent of said Coupany, in said county, shall be deemed and taken as good service upon said Company and ourselves. Witness whereof, we have herete subscribed our hands this 11th day of April, A. D., 1856.

W.m. B. Dinismore, L. S. J. Ruffus B. Kinsley, [L. S.] E. S. Sandford, "Jus. M. Thompson, "S. M. Shoemaker, "Chapp Speoner, Geo. W. Class, "John Bingham, "Livingston,"

"City of Pitt euro,

(LS) County of Allegheny,
Stato of Pennsylvania:
Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1856, before me, Ch. McClure Hays, a commissioner in the State of Pennsylvania for the State of Kentneky, duly authorized and commissioned by the Governor of Kentucky, and under the laws thereof, as such to take acknowledgments of deeds, etc., to be used or recorded thereon, personally came George W. Cuss, who being sworn uccording to law, says that the foregoing statement within is true to the best of his knowledge and belief, and as such sworn and subscribed before me.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year aforesnid.

aforesnid.

CII. McCLURE HAYS,
Com. for Kentucky in Pennsylvania."

STATE OF KENTUCKY, \*\*.

1. Alexander H. Rennick, Clerk of the Franklin
County Court in the State afores iid, do testify that
the foregoing is a true and complete copy taken from
the original, this day filed in my office, and that G.
W. Owen is the agent of spid company.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my
name as clerk, this 16th day of April, 1856.

A. H. RENNICK, C. F. C. C.

May3, 1858tf Louisville & Frankfort and Lexing-ton & Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, May 14, 1860, frains will leave Frankfort as follows:
Trains going West at 7305, A. M., and 3:13 P. M.
Trains going East at 8:25, A. M., and 3:535 P. M.
The Morning Train West makes connection for Chicago, leaving Jedersonville at 3:20 P. M.
The Afternoon Train makes connection via Jeffersonville, New Alhany, and Ouio, and Mississippiroads for the West and South.
The Nashville Trains leave Louisville at 5 A. M. and 6:20 P. M.—the latter train too late for our afternoon train.

SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.

SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.

HELMBOLD'S GENTINE PREPARATION OF

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, For Diseases of the Blodder, Kidneys, Gravel Dropsy, Weoknesses, Obstructions, Secret Diseases, Female Comploints, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,

Arising from Excesses and Imprudences in Life, and removing all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing the control of the contro

MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause they may have originated, and NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING.
Giving Health and Vigorto the Frame, and Bloom to the Pallid Check. JOY TO THE AFFIACTED!!!

It cures Nerveus and Debilitated Safferers, and removesual the Samptoms, among which will be found Indisposition

to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horrof Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful florror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, I niversal Lassitude of the Muscular System, often Emermous Appetite; with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pullid Counterance, and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Head, Pain in the Back, Heavingers of the Systs Fluing before the eyes, with temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight Want of

with temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention. Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more Desirable to such patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread than fear for themselves; no repose of manner, no carnestness, no speculation but a hurried transition from one question

tion but a Impried transition from one question to mother.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follows Loss of Power, Farutry, and Epileptic Firs, in one of which the patient may expire. Who ean say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful disenses—INSANITY AND CONTINTION?
The records of the INSANE ASYLINS, and the inclanciby deaths by Consimption, bear imple testimony to the truth of these assertions. In lunatic asylums, the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute. Neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With worful measures wan despair.

# B. B. Sayre's School

English, the Ancient Classics, and the Mathematics,

WILL resume its session in South Frankfort, Kentneky, on the 1st of October, and continue in operation forty weeks.

HFTINS SCHOOL, has been conducted for twenty years in the same place by the same teacher with inyears in the same piace by the same teacher with increasing reputation,

In Thus School has sent various pupils direct into the junior Class of Yale with ease and honor.

In Thus this School, scholars of high standing from the junior and senior classes of Colleges in the State and out of the State are now applicants for

State and out of the State are now applicants for industries.

If Of this School, a former student, who has attended vurious other institutions of learning in this country, and now writes from the balls of Cambridgo University in England, declares that he has found teaching of equal excellence nowhere else.

Boarders will be accommodated for the present in neighboring families, especially in Mr. Thos. Theo-Bald's, a most favorable situation. Terms, from \$3 to \$3 50 per week.

Charge for tuitien \$30 in odvance, or \$85 payable than the condition salin edvance, or saling payable at the end of the session, secured by note with oue

good name.

No deduction for absence save that of the teacher.

FRANKFORT

# UNION SEMINARY.

THE undersigned beg leave to announce to the cities of Frankfort and vicinity, that they have established a first class Seminary for young lades, which will be conducted strictly on the principle of the best institutions of the age. The course of education embraces all the branches calculated to give action embraces all the branches calculated to give a finished polite education. We are graduates from two of the best sentimaries in the North, and bring abundant testimonials as to our superior acquirements as thorough English and classical scholars and as successful teachers. We respectfully solicit your patronage, and pledge ourselves that our scholars are the dreadful period with perfect case and safety.

There is no mistake about it!

THE CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT!?

Mothers Try 1t!

Instructions in Plain and Ornamental Needle-work LIVER INVIGORATOR

without charge.
No deduction for voluntary absence.
The further information address the Princiaug2 w&tw2m

Mrs. M. A. Satterwhite's School. THE Sixth Session of this School will commence on Aun Street, for small children, on the 3d of September, 1860. Terms Per Session of 20 weeks \$8 00. No deduction for voluntary absence.

The Third Session

ommence on the 1st Monday in September, 1860.
Terms per Session of 20 weeks, - \$10
No extras. No deduction made for absence except in ease of siekness.

Mis. M'Murdy's Select School for Young Ladies

Will, re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 5. A few day pupils will be received. TERMS-holf in advance:

English Branches per Academic year - \$45 C French - 25 F Piano - 60 C jy31 w&tw6w Commonwealth copy.

J. H. WATERMAN'S SELECT

VILL continue at his residence in South Frankfort. Begin Neond Wednesday in Sptember,
and continue forty weeks. Tuition \$50; one hall
in advance, remainder first of February. No deduction for absence, or for entering few days after session begins. Number of pupils will positively be
limited to thirty-five. A few boarders, not exceeding ten, will be taken in my family at a cost of \$200
cach. This pays for tuition, board, bodging, fuel, and
lights. No extras

A good moral character must be maintained by pupils; and neglect of, or indifference to, prescribed
duties cannot and will not be tolerated. A careful
and honest grade of recitation will be kept and sent
to purents. No pupil will be advanced in studies until prepared.

JOHN A. FLYNN,

ATE Professor of English Literature; Writing and Drawing in the Protestant Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, respectfully proposes the opening of a school, in Frankfort, on the First Monday, in Noptember, 1860, for the reception of Young Gentlement, to whem shall be imparted sound instruction in the following branches of a polite English Education, to-wit: Spelling, Reading, Euglish Education, to-wit: Spelling, Reading, Euglish Education of Maps, I've of the Globes, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Drawing, Writting and Book-Keeping, Terms—Pupils under 12 years, \$1750 per session of 5 months; over 12 years, 20 00 per session of 5 months.

mouths.
Il For further particulars apply to Hon. John Rodman, Reuben Kunyan, Esq., or Rev. William Flynn, N.B.—The business of the school will be conducted in the room lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Tharp, (corner of Ann and Clinton Streets.) where applications will be received from 9 to 11 A. M. and from 2 to 4P. M. during the present week.

ang28 w&t-w3t

NOTICE. FOR SALT RIVER. A LL persons indebted to SOLOMON WEILER. (A Sonneberg, Agent.) are requested to come forward immediately and settle up, as he is desirous

of closing up his business us soon as possible.

The stock of Clothing on hand will be sold at Cost, aufil the first week in November next, at which time the house will be closed, as the proprietor expects then to emigrate to the head waters of Salt River.

No. 1, Commonwealth building, St. Clair, st. aug18 w&t-wtf. FINE LITHOGRAPHS

WITH TINT BACKGROUND AND BORDERS. PORTRAITS OF THE CANDIDATES For President and Vice President.

We offer to the trade these Portraits, executed in 

i)24 w&t-w6t 119 Walnut St., Cincinnati.

O'rehard street, N. Y. Established in 1832.

O'Rehard street, N. Y. Established in 1832.

O'rehard street, N. Y. Established in 1832.

Inay 13 wly

Inay 13 wly

TOBIN has removed his stock of Groceries to Many 13 wly

TOBIN has removed his stock of Groceries to Harling stock on S. L. Thomson for \$31 54, one on D. A. Jett for \$14475, one on A. M. Crockett for \$659 500, one note on S. L. Thomson for \$31 54, one on D. A. Jett for \$14475, one on A. M. Crockett for \$659 500, ore note on S. L. Thomson for \$31 54, one on D. A. Jett for \$14475, one on A. M. Crockett for \$659 500, ore note on S. L. Thomson for \$31 54, one on D. A. Jett for \$14475, one on A. M. Crockett for \$659 500, ore note on S. L. Thomson for \$31 54, one on D. A. Jett for \$14475, one on A. M. Crockett for \$659 500, ore note on S. L. Thomson for \$31 54, one on D. A. Jett for \$14475, one on A. M. Crockett for \$659 500, ore note on Sanford Goins far \$500, one do. on John Carter for \$600, one do. on John Carter for \$60 Stolen.

PROF. O. J. WOOD'S

# RESTORATIVE CORDIAL

BLOOD RENOVATOR.

IT is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilerating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular torm so as to be in the reach of all. As usure preventive and cure of

Consumption, Brouchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralyia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypothrondria, Night Sweats, Langor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases so fearfully futal, called femule weaknesses

and Irregularities, There is Nothing its Equal.

Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints. Diseases of the Kidneys, or any general derangement of the Urinary orgaus.

It will not only cure the debility following CHILLS and FEVER, but prevent all attneks arising from Miasmatic influences, and cure the diseases ut once, if already attacked.

Travelers should have a bottle with them, as it will infallitly prevents any deleterious consequences following upon chunge of climate and water.

As it prevent costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the Lands of all persons of seclentary habits.

LAMBES not accustomed to much out of door exercise should always use it.

Mothers should use it, for it is a perfect relief; taken a month or two before the final trial, she will pass the dreadful period with perfect case and safety.

There is no mistake about it!

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. M. TRAYNE RUNYAN, Principal.

THE Twenty-fourth Session of this School will a commence on the First Monday in S pt mber. (Sept. 3, 1860.)

Board, including Fuel and Lights, \$66 66 Tuition in Primary Class. 15 00 Tuition in Middle and School Classes. 20 00 French, Latin, Drawing and Painting in water colors, each. 500 Music on Piano, 25 00 Use of Instrument for Practice. 500 Washing. 500 Stationery. Instructions in Primary Class. 500 Stationery. Instructions in Primary Class. 500 Stationery. Instructions in Primary Class. 500 Stationery. 500

NEVER DEBILITATES.

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become nu established fact, a standard medicine knewn and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the discases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years, who had given up all hiper of relief, as the macrons unsolicited certificates a my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictutes of your own judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia. Chronic Diarrhea, Summer Compluints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitand Costiveness, Chole, tholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknoss, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK ILEADACHE (as thousands can testify) in twenty minutes, if two or three teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of natack.

All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor,

-ALSO.-SANFORD'S

CATHARTIC PILLS, COMPOUNDED FROM Pure Vegetable Estracts, and put up in GLASS

CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any Climate. The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL is a gentle PIVE PREPARATIONS but active t'athartie, which the proprietor has used in bis practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS, and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathurities act on different portions of the howels.
The PAMILY CATHARTIC PILL, has, with The PAMILY CATHARTIC PLL, has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Uathartic is needed such as Dernacements of the Stemack, Seepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from suddencold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a creeping sensation of cold ever the hody, Restlessuess, Beadache, or weight in the head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great purifier of the Blood and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to meution in this advertisement. Dose, to 3.

The LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS are retailed by druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the lurgo

Manufacturer and Proprietor,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
O. J. WOOD & CO., Agents for Sanford's Liver Invigorator. Sold in Frankfort, Ky., by W. H. AVERH.L. and all druggists.
jan 18 w&t-wty

WORMS.

THE season is at hand when these scourges of childhood begin to become both troublesome and drugerous. Dr. JOHN BULL'S VEGETABLE WORM DESTROYER is a remely alike pleusant and effectual for the evil. There is not the least difficulty in getting children to take the medicine. It is prepared in the form of Caudy Drops, and will be eaten with avoidity by children of all ages. It destroys and expels more worms effectually than any remedy now in use, while at the same time it will in no way affect injuriously the health of the child.

It can be procured from druggists and country stores everywhere.

DR. G. R. BOND'S FRENCH PRE-VENTIVES.

TIIIS article enables those whose health or cirtieumstances do not permit an increase of family, to regulate or limit the number of their offspring witbout injuring the constitution. It is the only seife and sure preventative against Pregmancy and Disease. The above article can be sent by mail to any part of the limited States or Canada, two for \$1 and \$5 per dozen.

DR. G. W. BOND'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. These Pills are the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty for the immediate removal of Obstructions, irregularities, etc. They should not be used during Pregnancy. Price \$2 per box. Each box contains 72 pills. Sent by mail. y mail.
The Doctor can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Scientific treatment, a quick cure and moderate characteristics. ind moderate charge gioranteed.

GEORGE R. BOND, M.D., Office, corner Grand and
Littance No. 1

Orchard streets, over the Shoe Store. Entrant 5 Orchard street, N. Y. Established in 1832, may 13 wly



9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 DR. HOOFLAND'S

DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC COR-DIAL,

THE great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is remiered by them in all eases; and the people bave pronounced them worthy.

le.
In the Almanae published annually by the propristors, called EVERY Bury's ALMANAE, you will find
estimony aud commendatory notices from all parts
of the country. These Almanaes are given away by
all our seents.

all our agents. These Adminacs are given away by all our agents.

Caution.—Beware of a spurious article called Hoofland's Superior German Bitters. Be sure to get Hoofland's Genuine Bitters, manufactured by C. M. Jackson & Co., Phibadelphia. None Gennine without the signature of C. M. Jackson on the wrapper of each bottle.

Sold in Lagrange by Jas. Hoopwood; in Frankfort by W. H. Averill, and all druggists.



INFANTILE CORDIAL and why? because it never fails to afford instantaneous relief when given in time. It nots us if by magic, and one trial alone will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE of my kind, and therefore relieves by removing the sufferings of your child, instead of by deadening its sensibilities. For this reason, it commends itself as the only reliable preparation now known for Children Teetbing, Diarrhea, Dysontery Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Wind, Cold in the Head and Croup, also, for softening the gums, reducing inflamation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pmin, it has no equal—being nn anti-spasmodic, it is need with unfaiting success in all cases of Convulsion or other Fits. As you while the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those said and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcoties of which other remedies for infantile Complaints are composed, take none but Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial, this you can rely upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot infant the most delicate infant. Price, 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by CHURCHA & DUPUNT,

Healthy human Blood upon being

No. 409 Broadway, New York.

ANALYZED always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the Truo Standard. Analyzo the Flood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint. Dyspepsin, Serofuln, &c., and we find in every instance certain deficiencies in the red globules of Blood. Supply these deficiencies, and you are namle well. The Blood Food is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success. There are

Adapted to the deficiencies of the Blood in different disenses. For Coughs, Colds, Pronchifis, or any affection whatever of the Throat or Lungs, inducing Consumption, use No. 1, which is also the No. for Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, and for all Chronic Complaints urising from Over-use, General Dehility, and Nervons Prostration. No. 2, for Liver Complaints, No. 3, for Dyspepsia, Being already prepared for absorption, it is taken by Drops and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you gain you retain. The No. 4 is for Female Irregularities, Ilysterie, Weakness, &c. See special directions for this. For Salt Rhenu, Eruptions, Serofulous, Kidney, and Bladder Complaints, take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of Blood Food & per buttle.

Sold by TRUTCH & DUTYDNT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York.

O. J. WOOD & CO., St. Louis, Agents for Blood Food, Infantile Cordial. Sold by W. 11 AVEIGHL, and J. M. MILLS, and all Druggists in the city and country.

And by all respectable Druggists throughent the

ountry. And by all respectable Druggists throughout the ountry.

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

Just Received at J. B. Lampton's Of overy style und price, at Dr. Mills' Drug store. OLD Cash Stand, on Main Street, a fine assortment of NEW GODDS, which will be sold low. A fine assortment of extra low price Skirts, direct from the New York manufactory. Also, a fine lot of Three-ply Ingrain and Stair Carpets, and Oil Cloths, Table Linen, Mapkins, Doiles Linen, and Cotton Sheeting, extra heavy, nine and ten quarter; tinen and Cotton Towels, Diaper and Crash; cheap. Linens, and great variety of other Goods) which is offered at v.ry low Cash prices; remaint and fannel Berage Goods; old stock sold at half price. Remember the place: LAMPTON'S OLD CASH STAND, MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

J. B. LAMPTON, AGENT

BOOK BINDING.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, bo has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits n continuance of the patronage heretoforo extended to the establishment.

Il rockets will be furnished with record books ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper. Hean be procured from druggists and country tores everywhere.

The Blank Books of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

His Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law Office. oct28 wd-t-wtf NOW READY! The New Code of Practice, IN Civil and Criminal Cases, for the State of Kentucky.
P. S. Any one remitting me five dollars, shall receive a copy free of postuge.
The above work for sale by S. C. BULL, Bookscher, Frankfort, Ky.

Wanted. WISH to rent a good dwelling-house, either in North or South Frankfort. Apply to me at the Auditor's office. GRANT GREEN, nug23 wat-wif IL7°Commonwealth insert twice in Tri-weekly.

"Books and Stationery." A CHOICE selection of the standard publications of the day—Law, Medical, and School—together with a large lot of fine stationery, nt S. C. BULLS' Bookseller.

OFFICIAL.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTICKY, Exceutive Department. Executive Department.)

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that
ALEXANDER WARREN under indictment in the
Mercer Circuit Court by change of venue from Fayette County Court, for the murder of Benj. C. Blincoe, has escaped from the Mercer county iail, and is
now going at large:

Now, therefore, J. BERIAH MAGDFFIN, Governor
of the aloresaid Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of three Hundred Dollars for the

date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have herennio set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Dene at Frankfort, this year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

Tho. B. Monore, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

renension of said Warren and his delivery to Jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the

Description.—Warren is a man about 55 years of age; gray hair and every about 5 feet 11 inches high; of delicate appearance; and has a sear upon his neck at the windpipe, the result of attempted smicide. He formerly lived in the county of Madison. sep15 w&t-w3m

py them in all cases; and the people bave pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Janualiee, Debility of the Nervous System, Discusses of the Nervous System, Discusses of the Nervous System, Discusses of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedly and permanently cured by the GERMAN ITTERS.

The Balsamic Cordiol has acquired a reputation aurpassing that of any similar preparation extantity will cure, without Fail, the most severe and long-tanding.

Cough, Cold, Houseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pnenmonia, Incipient Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe DIARRHICA proceeding from Colling These medicines are prepared by Dr. C.M. JACKSON & Co., No., 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C.M. JACKSON will be on the cutside wrapper of each bottle.

In the Almanae published annually by the proprietors, called Leveay Buny's Almanac, you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts.

Description .--George Conn is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; black bair; round face, somewhat freekled; black eyes; weighs about 150 pounds; some 22 years old, and much addicted to the use of ardent Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 BEWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department. W HEREAS, it has been represented to me that W.M. ROSS did kill and murder William Kelly, in the County of Gallatin, on the—day of—has since made his escape from the county jail, and is

has since made his escape from the count, jail, and is now going at targe:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Jinutaged and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of said Ross, and his delivery to the jailer of Gallatin county, within one year from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereomic set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to he affixed. Done at Frankfort this plus year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

Thos. B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Wm. Ross is about 5 feet for 10 inches high: weighs between 45 and 60 pounds; rather pale or light completed; has n downcast look; very seldom looking one full in the face, except when answering some direct question put to him; has light hair and light blue or gray eyes; large or broad front teeth above; in warm weather generally wears two shirts, a finned next the skin, and a whitedomestic one outside; is in n habit of going with his cellar and boson unbuttoned; has but little to say to any one except when spoken to. when spoken to, j,21 w&t-w3m.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department. Executive Department. TY REREAS, It is represented to me that MARTIN ONEIL, under indictment in the Logan Equity and Criminal Court, for the murder of — Fohn, has escaped from the Logan county jail, and is now going at large. ing at large.
Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the aforesuid Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dallins, for the apprehension of the said Oneil, and his delivery to the jailer of Legan county, within one year from the date hereof.

date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto

L. S. Set my hand and enused the seal of the
Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at

Frankfort, this 31st day of July, A. D. 1860, and in
the Buth year of the Commonwealth.

B. the Gavernor:

Tho. B. Monroe, jr., Secretary of State.

B. Jas, W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

Oncil is an Irishman, of thir complexion; dark hair about 5 feet 7 inches high; rather heavy set; n pleasant yet firm and decisive countenance; neat and ruther tasty in his dress and person.

WOODFORD LAND

FOR SALE. TIIIS land is situated about 4 miles from Versailles, near Greer's Creek Church, between Shryock's Ferry turnpike road and White's Landing

IT CONTAINS 173 3-4 ACRES; We will self upon the casiest terms, and will give We will self upon the easiest terms, and will give ample time.

Any one wishing to purchase can see the land by calling upon Harrison Rowland, (who tives near the place.) or W. B. Holeman, Frankfort, Ky.

FOR TERMS, apply to either of these gentlemen.

SOL. P. McCURDY, Weston, Mo.

M. P. Louisville Weekly Journal, Lexington Statesman, and Woodford Pennant copy each to amount of \$5, and charge this office.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANGY ARTICLES,

DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.

TOOTH BRUSHES,

A beautiful assortment, at . . Dr. Mulls' Drng Store, Of every description and material, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store. HAIR BRUSHES, The largest variety in Frankfort, at Dr. Mills' Drng Store.

ODONTALGIC PREPARATIONS, Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Poste, Tooth Pow-der, etc., at Dr. Mills' Drug Store. DOG GRASS IRUSHES.
For Cloth, Velvet, and Bonnet purposes, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Storo.

FANCY SUAPS. FINE COLOGNE, Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and per-fumes, at Dr. Mills' Brug Store.

FINE TOILET BOTTLES.
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Storo. PERFUMERY,
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable
for the toilet, or otherwise, ut
Dr. Rills' Drug Store,

HANDKERCHEF EXTRACTS.
The genuine Lubin's, us well as n variety of others make, in new styles, and at all prices, at Dr. Mtlls' Drug Store.

EVERYTHING In the line of Fancy and Tollet articles, that either Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at Dr. Manns' Drug Store. FRANGIPANNI SACHELS,
To lay in drawers and pertune clothing, nt
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

A Specific for Hooping-Cough. A CHOICE selection of the standard publications of the day—Law, Medical, and School—together with a large lot of fine stationery, it is known by a few individuals in the counties of Jefferson, Shelhy, and Oldham that I have a remedity and the state of that effectually cures. Hooping-Cough. If there are remedies in America or Europe that cures, it is not within my knowledge, (except the one I use.) Physicians tell the tamilies they attend it can't be cured. I have a remedies in America or Europe that cures, it is not within my knowledge, (except the one I use.) Physicians tell the tamilies they attend it can't be cured. I have a remedies in America or Europe that cures, it is not within my knowledge, (except the one I use.) Physicians tell the tamilies they attend it can't be cured. I have a remedies in America or Europe that cures, it is not within my knowledge, (except the one I use.) Physicians tell the tamilies they attend it can't be cured. I have a remedies in America or Europe that cures, it is not within my knowledge, (except the one I use.) Physicians tell the tamilies they attend it can't be cured. I have a remedies in America or Europe that cures, it is not within my knowledge, (except the one I use.) Physicians tell the tamilies they attend in what they state. To get the medicine in use, and lult to get the medicine, and tell them no more it cannot be cured. I have a good opportunity is now affered. I have a good opportunity is now affered. I have a good opportunity is now differed. I have a good opportunity is now differed. I have a good opportunity is now affered. I have a good opportun

Proclamation by the Governor. \$300 REWARD.